EL PASO HERALD

Number of Men at Fort Bliss Schemes of Traveling Pic-Average 325—Desertions Decrease.

ENLARGEMENT OF FORT BLISS URGED

Washington, D. C., March 1.-The report of the secretary of war containing the reports of the department commanders for the fiscal year ending government printing office. From this "regulars" in the southwest.

In the department of Texas, to which Fort Bliss belongs, there was an average of 2966 men at all the various posts in the department during the year, Fort Blies averaging about 225, and Fort Sam Houston garrisoning about 2000 on an average.

Descritons During Year.
There were 146 descritions during the year as compared with 254 the year before Of this number 21 deserted from Fort Bliss, while 38 deserted from that post during the previous year. A peculiar thing about the desertions is that the majority of them took place during May, June, July, August and September, 16 of the 21 taking "French leave" from Fort Bliss, leaving during the months named, while four of the

The post school for enlisted men was

The cost of the average ration in the department of Texas was 20.85 cents, with Fort Clark holding the record for the most expensive ration, 22.25 cents, and Port Sill feeding its men at the least cost, 20.189 cents. The mortality rate among the 3000 men in the command was 551 to the

Report on Fort Bliss. In the individual reports on the various posts, the department commakes the following remarks about Fort Elles: There has been some ture. There are three classes of "speck-trouble with the water supply, but ers." There is the man who carries a this has now been remedied. The small camera and merely solicits post buildings are in a satisfactory state card work, charging \$1.59 a dozen; of repair. It is recommended that the then there is the man who carries a general mess hall should be replaced large camera and who does both view with individual company messes as and postal card work; while the phosoon as possible. It is also recom-mended that the post should be in-creased to as to accommodate at least slices, and stores. a regiment of infantry.

Fort Clark be abandoned. Work on the new post, Fort Crock- and interesting. One of them, facetiett, at Galveston, is 35 percent com- ously termed "kidnaping," is carried pieted. The buildings are of reen- out in the following manner: The

trains to and from El Paso on the oc- a presperous looking residence. ension of the Taft-Diaz meeting.

Forts No Longer Needed. is 30 miles from a railroad. Fort Wingate is also recommended for abandonment, and it is suggested that a regi-mental post be established at Albucuerque, N. M., on the mesa above the order.

The suggestion is made that on account of its importance Fort Huachuca should be increased to garrison a full requadren of cavalry, and much con-struction work and an increased water supply are badly needed. The report continues that if the semi-neglect of Fort Hunchuca means that it is to be abandoned, then a new post is recom-mended in the Sulphur Springs valley pear Douglas, Ariz.

DR BREEDEN WILL TALK TO STUDENTS

Meeting Will Close With Lecture Recital on Monday Night.

Tonight is to be students' night at the First Christian church, and as Dr. Breeden has made the acquaintance of the young folks in a number of readings at the High school and Y. M. C. A., It is expected that a large number will be out to hear him. He will speak tonight on "The Supremacy of the Heart."

Seaking last night to a large audi-ence on the topic, "Not Far From the Kingdom," the speaker took his text from the rich young ruler who asked the Master what he should to do to inherit eternal life. The evangelist asserted that "just as a great steamship does not dare to venture out on the sea without the tiny compass needle, so no man should start out on the ses of life without Jesus Christ to guide him. This one last step is the little one, which has prevented many a man from enter-ing the kingdom of God."

Tomorrow is to be the last day of the evangelistic services, except for the lecture recital on Monday evening, and plans have been made to make it the greatest day of all. None of the meetings have been particularly denomina tional in character, and the meeting in the afternoon for the old people especially will be partcipated in by mem-bers of a number of the churches. The central portion of the church will be decorated with flowers and reserved for the old folks over 50.

At the evering services, there will again be a special musical program, with solos, a duet, and a quartet. The large chorus choir will lead the singing, and will give "The Holy City," with Mr. Travis singing the solo parts. Dr. Breeden will preach on "The Peril of

ture Makers Practiced in El Paso.

THE SNAPSHOTING OF CHILDREN PAYS

(By Ralph K. Herron.) Modern improvements in the art of

menufacturing cameras and photographic accessories, and the introduction June 30, 1916, has just come from the of numerous conveniences designed to render the manipulation of photograa number of interesting facts have studio and simple to the comparatively been compiled regarding Uncle Sam's inexpert, have widened to a considerable extent the opportunities of those who would make a comfortable living from this interesting pursuit. Fifty years ago every photographer was obliged to sensitize his own plates and printing paper, compound his own so-lutions, and design much of his own apparatus. Today the perfection of everything necessary for photographic manipulation is so complete as to cause one to almost ask if any decided advance is possible. The crude methods which chained the "slayer of paint-ing." as the photographer was fancifully termed by unthinking writers, to his studio have given way to improvements which allow money making in many lines of work.

The Race Track Photographer. An El Paso firm of commercial remaining seven months had a clean | tographers besides doing a wide range of outside work in the city, keeps a man at the Juarez race track every aftended by 15 on the average at Fort, day to take pictures of horses, jockeys, Bliss, and by only 20 at Fort Sam stables and racing scenes in demand Houston, although there are almost by followers of the turf. Both large seven times as many men at the latter sizes and postal card views are sold humorous feature, rather annoving to the photographers, is the large number of proofs refused, for many who are perfectly able and willing to pay when the picture is taken have nothing to pay with when the proof is

> Another department of work, which includes a large number of camera men, known as "specking" in the parlance of the fraternity. The "speck" man travels about the country making the smaller towns and the country districts, soliciting work of a general na-

The recommendation is made that The schemes and wiles of these than the recommendation is made that elers to drum up trade are numerous. Schemes Many and Clever. The schemes and wiles of these trav- I the forced concrete.

The department commander praises street watching with an experienced the railroad company and all concerned with the movement of the 10 troop well dressed child playing in front of one is located the "kidnaper" makes an The department of Colorado consists, exposure and hastens on to hunt for of Forts spuche, Huachuca and Whippothers. In a day or two he returns ple in Arizona; Fort Wingate, in New With the proof to the parents and of Mexico, and two forts in Utah. During course very often succeeds in taking an Mexico, and two forts in Utah. During the year the average size of the force was 182 officers and 1592 men. There who does larger work very often as a dry.

When the year the average size of the force was 182 officers and 1592 men. There who does larger work very often as a dry.

The building will be 45 by 120 feet in dimension and will be built of the concrete and hollow tile. It will be of concrete and hollow tile. It will be of concrete and hollow tile. The cost of the average ration in era man. One favorite trick of the this department was 21,512 cents, and caller-out is to represent that the work it was declared very satisfactory to is being done for a magazine or newspaper and to ask that people "get in pleture anyhow, it won't cost any-The recommendation is made that thing." In a few days the caller-out Fort Apache be abandobed, because it returns with the proof, saving that he does not want to disappoint the people If they happen to want a copy. If the solicitor is clever and indifferent enough he is very likely to land an

The View Man The cameras carried by the view men are interesting on account of the ingenious appliances utilized to save time and money. Professionals are partial to the dry plate on account of economy, for not only are they cheaper than films but each plate may be for more than one exposure. How this is accomplished is as follows. cameras used by view men are large, usually taking a 5x7 or 61-2x81-2 plate. A black card half the size of the plate and called a "duplicator" is arranged in the back of the camera so as to cut off one half the plate. By turning the back on its axis the card may be shifted so as to cut off either the top or bottom as well as the sides. Having focused on the ground glass with the card in the proper position, the plate is introduced and the posure made. The plate is then taken out, the oard shifted, another view focused, and the plate again introduced for the second exposure. By interposing two cards at right angles four expesures may be made on one plate, and by the proper arrangement of cards as many as 16 exposures have been

made on one plate. Carry Complete Outflits. These men carry complete developing and printing outfits and utilize their rooms at night for dark rooms. The photographers who make a specialty of interiors also carry a "blow lamp n contrivance for forcing a stream of powdered magnesium oxide through a flame of wood alcohol, making a bril-liant light for the time required. This is entirely different from the instan-taneous powder composed of magnesium oxide and potassium chlorate and used or "flash light" pictures of groups of people. To make the picture "sharp" very small "stop" (aperture) is used; hence a longer time is required for exposure, it may be 4 or 5 minutes. For interior work a "wide angle lens" is

necessary. Button Pictures. Some men make a specialty of photographs on buttons, cuff buttons, brooches and stick pins. A number of pletures are taken on one plate as lescribed before and small prints of the required size are made from the negative. These are placed in the frame with a cover of transparent celluloid. If the photographer is an artist he can add to the value of the ornament by

oloring with water colors. Another line of work recently open-ed up is the printing of pictures on sensitized pillow covers and other fabrics. Here the operator sensitizes the material himself with solutions which he purchases; and prints from a

Control Of National Legislation Passes With End Of Sixty-First Congress Today

Frederic J. Haskin.

Change Of the Personnel Of Both House and Senate Will Be Sweeping One.

ODAY brings to a close the exist-United States under the constitu-Every two years, on March 4 of each "odd" year, a congress dies by the automatic action of the constitution and the laws, and the new congress elected in the preceding November takes office, although it does not in ordinary course assemble in the capitol until the following December. In recent years the end of one congress and the beginning of another has been of little interest or importance, because the changes in both houses were immaterial, the same organizations were to be continued and the transition hardly made a ripple on the

surface of the political seas. Control of Congress Changes. But this time it is different. Not only will the Republican party today that absolute control of the national legislature that it has possessed without interruption for 16 years, but the change of the personnel in both senate and house is so sweeping that no one is able to predict with any degree of confidence what will happen in the two years of the life of the 62d

ern states and the beginning of the civil war have so many changes taken place at one time as will take place today in the senate, and the house has known no such upheaval in its personnel since the great Democratic land-slide of 1890 which practically obliterated the Republican party in the lowest chamber of congress,

The interest in this change is further heightened by the fact that the house of representatives of the new congress is to try a new scheme of parliamentary government, and thereore the dying house of representatives is the last of the II consecutive houses two Democratic and nine Republican -that operated and tegislated under the socalled Reed rules.

Means a New House. When it is said that the 61st congress ends today, it means that the 61st house of representatives goes out of existence and that the terms of onethird of the senators expire. The house goes out of existence completely and the newly elected house must meet and perfect its organization exactly as if it were the first and only house of representatives that ever as-sembled. The only thing it inherits from the old house is the clerk who calls the new house to order and presides over it while it elects a speaker.

Senate Is Perpetual. On the other hand, the senate is a continuing body that never dies, possessing an organization that is perpetual and having always two-thirds of its members in office. Sendrors hold office for six years, and one-third of the whole number are reelected every two years. Because of this, great political changes which barely affect the senate sometimes overwhelm the house. But this year the change is so great

PLANS DRAWN FOR

New Elite Laundry to Have.

Concrete Structure on

Oregon Street.

Plans are being made for the new Elite laundry, which is to be built on

fireproof construction and equipped

Making Pletures White You Wait.

Juarez. The latest type of machine consists of a camera in the form of a

nickel plated cannon more than a foot

in turn rests upon a triped. The up-

right arm of metal is hollow, containing a passageway for the ferrotype

disk, which is about the size of a half dollar, to drop into the tank. The manipulation is simple. The subject is placed about five feet in front of the camers; the machine focused by

sighting through two tiny circular sights at the top; and a rod at the side of the machine, which opens the slot below, pulled out. The exposure

is made by a bulb and the rod pushed in, which drops the exposed disk down the slot and closes the opening.

These disks come in rolls of a hundred, one roll being placed in the machine at a time. The disk is allowed to lie in the fixing solution about a minute and a half, being rocked back

and forward by means of a thumb place on the outside of the metal box.

It is then taken out, washed in a tin cup of water fastened to the tripod.

placed in a gilt frame and given to the

"stander." From 16 to 25 cents is obtained for each picture, and the outfit

complete costs \$25. It is important to add, however, that success in this

line as in other lines of photography.

depends more on the ability to get

of the operator. As a matter of fact machines have been designed and are

already in use in the east which auto-

matically take the picture, fix it, and

deliver it to the purchaser by merely putting a dime in the slot and standing

in the proper position before the lens; yet it is not probable that any such machine can compete with a sharp.

shrewd operator who uses his brains

Illustrations for Papers.

It is rather an abrupt change from this simple department of picture tak-

ing to the making of illustrations for newspapers and magazines. Many peo-

ple make a good living by doing such

work. Each one of the larger news-

papers employs a "press photographer'

pictures for the paper, while many

whose time is devoted to the taking of

the reporters on the metropolitan dailies carry small pocket cameras for

(Continued on Next Page.)

to attract business.

business than it does on the mere skill

with modern sanitary laundry

be no less marked than in the house louse at the time of its organization 219 were Republicans and 172 were Democrats. In the next house the division will be 228 Democrats, 162 Republicans and one Socialist. Of the old membership 128 were not reelected, and therefore nearly one-third of the total membership of the new house will be new. The vast majority of the new representatives never have had any kind of congressional experience

The retiring speaker, Joseph G. Cannon, has served a longer consecutive time as speaker of the house than has any other man in the history of the country-four full terms. Andrew Stevenson served nearly four terms, but resigned in his last congress. Henry Clay is the only speaker who presided over the house longer than has "Uncle Joe," and his service of five terms was divided into three separate

The speaker of the new house undoubtedly will be Champ Clark of Missouri, who already has received the romination of the Democratic caucus But Clark will not exercise the great power that has been the portion of his predecessors in office. He will pre-side over the house and will have a position of commanding influence, but the great political leverage exercised by the speaker when he appointed the committees will be taken from him. The committees in the 62d house will elected by the house on the nomination of the ways and means commit-tee, the majority members of which already have been chosen by the Democratic caucus.

The Democratic majority of the new house will revise the rules to a greater or less extent. Certainly the whole working erganization of the house must be reconstructed. On the success or failure of the Democrats in that undertaking depend alike the hopes and fears of both of the great political parties.

Two years ago many Democrats in congress despaired of the future of their party and openly admitted that they never again hoped to see a Demo-cratic congress. Now they are worried because their majority is too large to be safe in the maneuvers of the par-liamentary buttleground.

The Democrats have been out of power so long that of the whole numper of Democrats in the next house. 228, only four ever have served on the majority side of the house, only four have sat under the gavel of a Democratic speaker. These are Champ Clark of Missouri. J. Fred Talbott of Maryland, William A. Jones of Virginia and Jefferson M. Levy of New York. For the other 224 the experience of being a member of the majority, with the entailed responsibilities will be absolutely novel.

In the senate, although the Republicans retain nomical control and al-though there will be no change in the formal organization of the body, the actual changes are even more sweep-

Of the 221 members of the present Guard" organization which they cap-couse at the time of its organization tained, and which has controled the senate ever since the balance of power was wrested from the free silver and populist senators nearly a score of years ago. Seventeen senators retire today at

the expiration of their terms; 14 Re-publicans-Aldrich, Beveridge, Bulkeley, Burkett, Burgows, Carter, Depew Dick, Flint, Hale, Kean, Piles, Scott and Warner, and three Democrats-Frazier, Money and Tallaferro. Of the 13 Republicans seven will be succeeded by Democrats. The legislatures of New York and Montana at this writing are still deadlocked on the election of successors to Depew and Carter, Three other Republicans of the conservative stripe will be succeeded by progressives. Only two, Aidrich and Bulkeley, will be succeeded by men of their own political stripe. The three retiring Democrats will be succeeded by Democrats.

Several other changes caused by death add still more to the general upsetting of the senate. No less than 22 new faces will be seen in the senate in the next session that were not there when the 61st congress began. Twenty-two in a total membership of ninetytwo is a very large proportion, and the senate has experienced no such great In the senate as it stands before adournment today there are 59 Republians, 22 Democrats and one vacancy, a Republican majority of almost two to

But the Republicans are divided one. But the Republicans are divided into hostile camps of Standpatters and Insurgents, so that the count is hardly indicative of any real division. In the new senate the count will stand somewhere in the neighborhood of 51 Republicans and 41 Democrats, a Republican majority of only 10. But as the Republican roster will include a dozen or more insurgents and near-insur-gents, it is apparent that nobody can tell what will happen when the \$2d congress meets. It is certain, however, that the old compact and efficient Republican organization has gone to pieces, and it is equally certain that the senate Democrats possess no workable scheme or plan of action.

For the first time since the country was on the eve of the second war with England, in 1811, exactly a century ago, the old congress dies with the country in absolute ignorance of who will lead either of the party organigations in the senate of the United.

The dying congress held three sessions—the extraordinary session called by president Taft for March 15, 1909. which passed the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill; the first regular session which met in December, 1909; and the present session which met in December of 1910. Its political course has been marked by the factional quarrel in the ranks of the Republican party, by the strange and unaccountable disappearance of factions among the Democrats and by a general tendency toward legislative and political revolution. Few that, although it leaves a majority of Today ends the service in the senate islative and political revolution. Few the senate nominally of the Republi- of Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island jeaders of either party regret that its can faith, the effect in the senate will and Eugene Hale of Maine. It ends days are done.

LAUNDRY BUILDING

Proposed Zinc Plant on the Border, of Importance to El Paso.

chinery.

J. W. Parker, of Alemogordo, N. M.
is to be the manager of the new laun-Capitalists of Mexico interested in zinc are planning the construction of a negative in an enlarging frame. By varying the color of the material many beautiful effects may be obtained. smelter for this product on the Mexican side of the border, close to some city of importance in Texas. El Paso The making of ferrotypes "while you wait" is still another line of money is the most important city on the Texas side of this international bounaery and Junrez is the most important Meximaking from photography made pos-sible by modern ingenuity. There are several of these cameras or rather can city directly opposite an important American port of entry. Therefore it is argued El Paso should make a machines, on the streets of El Paso and strong effort to secure the smelter for Juarez, as El Paso will be the direct beneficiary of any plant that is created long, supported by an upright strip of there. Laredo seems to think the smelmetal rising from a round metal box, which contains the fiving tanks. This is going there.

Juarez has two railroads, the Mexi-can National and the Mexico North Western, which tap the rich mining re-gions of northern Mexico and are near-est of the mines of importance in the section most interested in the creation of such a plant,

Nuevo Laredo, the Mexican town op-posite the Texas town of Laredo, is making a strong bid for such a plant and a hard effort on the part of Ell Paso will be required to secure it for Juarez.

Mexico has suffered a severe handlcap since duty was placed on this product by the American authorfties has made the shipment of zinc to smelters in the United States almost prohibitive except in case of the highest grade of this ore and therefore but a small quantity of the metal is finding its way into the United States at the present time.

But the industry is such an important one to Mexico that smelters must be erected within the bounds where the tariff, combined with high freight rates, will not interfere with its shipment to this country.

The finished product could be ship-ped into El Paso and the railroad facilities here are such, there being six roads operating in El Paso, exclusive of the two Mexican roads, that it could be forwarded promptly to Euro-peon countries in bond, a good deal more quickly than would be possible from other points.

At Tampico, large reservoirs have been constructed for holding oil of the Gulf company, which is carrying on extensive operations in that country and oil to be used for fuel could be brought from that section or could be supplied from El Paso.

El Paso would benefit greatly by the erection of a smelter in Juarez. It would mean the employment of many undreds of men now out of employment, it would mean the purchase and shipment of supplies from El Paso. It would mean another big industry for this section and would materially assist in building up the Mexican which by its growth would benefit El Paso, for whatever helps one proves of great benefit to the other, It would mean the expenditure of zinc smelter for Juarez.

IT DIEN TO DESCRIPTIONEW YORK WOULD TRY EL PASO PLAN

Contractors There Want the Buildings Exempted From Taxes Until Completed.

El Paso evidently has one on New York as plans are now being made there to exempt from taxation, until finished, buildings in process of construction. Under the present law, a building that is being erected is taxed on the basis of the amount that has been expended on it at the time the tax, books are being made up. Builders in New York have long conplained of this alleged injustice, and in view of conditions in El Paso, "alleged" might well be admitted. The system obtaining in El Paso is also in effect in Baltimore and in numerous other cities over the United States.

The effect of exempting buildings from taxation until finished is shown in the increase of the tax roll of the city for 1910 over that of 1909. This due to the fact that the American National bank building, Roberts-Banner building, the Posener building, and many other buildings in process of construction early in 1900 were not finished, ready for occupancy, and listed until after the 1910 fax roll was compiled. Another showing will be made by the Mills building, when it is completed, as it will be listed in the 1911 tax rolls, and probably the new Calisher store.

"It is manifestly unjust," said an El Paso contractor to whom the sub-ject was broached, "that a building which will bost, say \$100,000. which when only half completed at the time the lax assessments are made up should be taxed. That would mean that in addition to paying the building loan, he would have to pay a tax on the uncompleted building. The tax, of course, would not be so very much, but it adds to the total cost of construc-tion at a rapid rate, especially when the builder is receiving no returns.

El Paso builders have no tax of this nature to contend with, and while the rapid growth of the business section is not the result of tax exemption on empleted buildings, the builders are able to expend that amount in improving the new structures. The city treasury would of course be benefitted by a tax on unfinished buildings, but in El Paso the city treasury is not depleted to such an extent that a tax of that nature is necessary,

BOB RINEHART BUSY R. H. Rinehart is back from San An-tonio, where he established an agency and where he will make his headquar ters as soon as he can get his El Paso affairs in condition to leave them will later establish agencies in Dallas. Fort Worth and Houston and manage the state for the Preferred Accident company.

HOLE PROOF SOX. These are the sox that wear and give the best satisfaction. We have a large line for both ladies and gents, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 a box of 6 pairs. Bryan Bros.

large sums monthly for food products and wearing apparel, for many residents of Juarez at this time make their purchases in El Paso and many more would be added to this list. Something worth the time and ef-

forts of El Pasoans, the chamber of commerce and business men in particular, and all citizens in general, is a

New Act Adds to Possibilities of the Elephant Butte Project.

ARIZONA SOCIETY IS FORMED IN CAPITAL

Washington, D. C., March 4.-The application of the reclamation act to the Rio Grande valley in the construction of the Elephant Butte dam, sided by to that place, accompanied by his famhas made possible an era of development the ultimate certain results of which are place. but dimly realized by the majority of the persons in the region affected.

Articles detailing the bare facts that the Elephant Putte dam when completed will irrigate a minimum of 155,000 acres in the United States, and 25,000 acres in Mexico have frequently been printed, while the fact that specific legislation providing for the leasing of the power generated at the dam, and its use to develop the valley in the multiplicity of ways in which electricity can be used has also been given much publicity, but another measure has just become a law which adds still further to the possibilities before the valley. Selling the Surplus Water.

This new law is entitled an act authorizing contracts for the disposition of waters of projects under the reclam-ation act and for other purposes. Its intent is to provide for the selling of any surplus water to companies, associations or individuals who will use it in the irrigation of lands not originally in-cluded in the project. It also allows the reclamation service to construct a reservoir of larger capacity than the reclamation service might otherwise build or canals of larger carrying capacity than originally intended, provided the additional cost of construction is borne by those who will use the additional water stored over and above the amount originally signed up. The purpose of the act is to arrange for the utilization of all the water available or bring under irrigation all the land that might possibly be cultivated although it is or was not included in the original

While this law is applicable to all the reclamation projects its application to the Rio Grande project will permit of the privation of lands outside of the original 155,000 acres in Texas and New Mexico to the extent of the water impounded. It cannot be determined exactly be esti-mating, just how much water will be available. Some years there will be more than others, in the lower units of the valley, water will rim back into the river which has been used once in irrigating further up the river. Just how much this will amount to is not known. At any rate, the figure set, 155,000 acres, is the minimum amount and hand in excess of this amount will be irrigated, just how much remaining for the future to determine. This law makes this sur-plus of water obtainable either by payment of established water rates from ditches already constructed or planned by the reclamation service, or by the construction of additional ditches by the parties wanting the water, and the pay-ment of a nominal water rent.

Utilizing the Water Power. It is estimated that at the least, 15,000 horse power will be generated at the dam, and 2000 librae power, the engineers say will run an electric line from one end of the project to the other. This would leave 13,000 horse power for other purposes, chief among which would be pumping for irrigation. which would be pumping for irrigation, tion, took the form of a call for a meet-When it is taken into consideration that ling of all residents of the territory, now uside from the measured flow, which lone has been counted on to fill the big dam and irrigate the minimum of 155, 000 acres, that the entire Rio Grande valley is undertain by an apparently inexhaustible underflow, additional possidilities by the use of power for pumping om up, the limits of which no one can

In the estimates of power however, only such as will be generated at the dam site has been mentioned. When it is taken into consideration that every drop of more than 15 feet in a canal of any size, will also furnish power enough to warrant the establishment of a plant, and that a lock lowering the water in the canal ten feet may by the use of hydraulic rams raise water either from the causal or from the underflow a dis-tance of from 60 to 150 feet, a few more possibilities may be seen which only need the passage of the next few years to make them actualities.

And the men who will profit by this Tupper. state of affairs are the men who compose the Elephant Butte and the El Paso Valley Water Users' associations, who have signed up their land, some of them hardly knowing what they were doing, to repay the government for making all these things cossible. It may cost them \$40 an acre or \$56 an acre, to start with, but the prediction is made that before the ten years' thanks and the prediction is made that before the ten years' thanks are the start with. the ten years' annual payments have all been made, not only will the navments be lessened, but towards the last obviated entirely by the revenues from the lessing of the power and water tax from land not now included in the project The Boundary Appropriation.

An entire page in the Congressional Record is needed to print all the argument which resulted when the paragraph to appropriate \$50,000 to enable the International (water) Boundary commission to continue its work under the existing treaties, came up in the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. Before it was finally allowed much valuable information on the subject of the southwestern boundary line of the United States was disseminated, Mr. Foster of Vermont, chairman of the com-mittee having the bill in charge, was the principal source of information and he explained the situation so clearly and so fully that all objectors were satisfied.

In the first pince the bill carries an increase of \$15.900 over last year, when it was only \$25.000. It was pointed out

that the commission would be put to a considerable extra expense on account of the arbitration of the Chamizal dispute. Mr. Harrison of New York called attention to the fact that there was an appropriation of \$50.000 for the Chamizal arbitration, but Mr. Foster explained that it would be entired that the constant of that the commission would be put to a commission, and it was to take care of cently from rheumatism

Dudley Goes to Salt Lake: Has 21 Years' Service; Vollertson Goes Up.

HAS BEEN WITH THE COMPANY 18 YEARS

J. W. Dudley, chief operator in the office of the Western Union, has been promoted to the position of plant chief in Salt Lake City district and has gone chief, has been promoted to the posttion of chief operator in Dudley's

H. G. Helninger is the night wire chief. Confirmation of the appointment of a day wire chief is expected in a few days.

Dudley has been with the Western Union for 21 years continuously and was a press operator in the days when reports for the newspapers were taken by hand, before the typewriter come into general use. He was stationed in Salt Lake in the early days and in going there to fill his new position.

also returns to his old home Vollertson has been with the Western Union for 18 years, having come to El Paso six years ago from lowa. where he had served in several offices

as chi f operator.

The Western Union is now in its new quarters in the American Nationla bank building and the offices are as well equipped as these in any city in the country. The business office oc-cupies the first floor, and the furni-ture and office equipment is most uptodate. The operating rooms are on the seventh floor of the building, where they are not molested by annoyances from the street and where light and atmospheric conditions are perfect. Preumatic tubes connect the office and operating rooms.

Promotions have come to the El Paso office frequently in the past few years. First, S. E. Leonard, manager, was made district superintendent; then Belvidere Brooks, former assistant chief operator, was made his assistant at Denver, Later, J. W. Brooks was pro-meted from chief operator to commercial superintendent of a district in Missouri and then manager Norman Ringer was promoted to a commercial superintendency at Dallas. New Dud-ley is promoted to Salt Lake as plant superintendent for that district and Vollertson, as a result, steps up in the El Paso office. And Belvidere Brooks. the hend of the Western Union system, was at one time manager at El Paso. Young Belvadere Brooks, now at Den-ver, is his nephew, and J. W. Brooks, in Missouri, is a brother.

this that the additional money was

An explanation of what the money went for showed that engineers ranging from \$400 down to \$125 a month were constantly employed by the American side of the commission, while others were employed as the need developed. It was also mentioned that Mexico appropriated a like amount, and statements of Gen. Anson Mills in his hearing before the committee were also read to the members of the house. It was shown that the money was being spent in carrying out a treaty obligation, and finally all inquiries having been an swered, the appropriation was approved. Arizona Society Formed.

One of the first activities of the delegation of Arizonaus who are here to post for the approval of the constituin Washington, to form an Arizons ciety. A resolution was adopted making all governors and delegates to congress from that territory, honorary members of the society. Temporary officers were elected, and a committee on constitution and bylaws named. Those who claim Arizona as their native commonwealth, in attendance at the meeting were:
Hon. Ralph Cameron, Oscar W. White,
Evady O'Neill, Frank Avis, Henry Gris-

Brady O'Neill, Frank Avis, Henry Griswold, Charles A. Ackers, Charles Ice,
Dr. Moen, John J. Hawkins, H. L.,
Pickett, Sidney Goldman, Hon, George
W. P. Hunt, Charles Christie, J. F.
Kwanp, Rolla S. Carter, Claud De Baun,
Robert J. Dunlavev, Melville P. Fickas,
Edward E. Free, Wood Freeman, Willlette M. Johnson, Leon F. Kneipp, Willia
T. Lee, Clarence A. Linderman, Madison
R. Leving, Dorsey M. McPherson, Eric
R. Miller, Rufus W. Pearson, William
W. Skinner, Jesse K. Smith, Otto L.
Sues, James W. Tourney, and Arthur W.
Tupper.

CANANEA MAN COMMITS SUICIDE

tle was found at his side which had contained strychnine. An examination showed that Carmon had committed

The Chinaman who is employed as porter made the discovery and officers were notified, and the remains were removed.

Carmon was about 50 years of age and has been living in this portion of Mexico for a number of years. He was conducting a hog raising enterprise at one time on the Nogales ranch, at Cuitaca. He has no known relatives. It is thought that he had become despo dent and did not care to live, as he has been down on his luck recently.

PROMINENT MEN CONDEMNED TO DEATH IN NICARAGEA

New York, N. Y., March 4.-The 45 members of the Liberal party in Nic-aragua who have been condemned to death for participating in the plot to assassinate president Estrada and overthrow the government, include many men prominent in Nicaragua affaire during the Zelaya administration. Mail advices received here today say that the men are confined in various penitentiaries in Nicaragua. The date of execution is secret.

R. V. Bowden is just recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia. He has in addition to that there would be considerable extra expense attach to the also been suffering considerably re-